

3.7b Implicit Differentiation

Show that dy/dx is defined at every point on the graph of $2y = x^2 + \sin(y)$

$$2y' = 2x + y' \cos(y)$$

$$2y' - y' \cos(y) = 2x$$

$$y'(2 - \cos(y)) = 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{2x}{2 - \cos(y)}$$

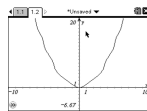
undefined if

$$2 - \cos(y) = 0$$

$$2 = \cos(y)$$

can't happen

max of $\cos(y)$ is 1



Graph the curve using parametric equations

solve for x : $x^2 = 2y - \sin(y)$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{2y - \sin(y)}$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{2t - \sin(t)}$$

$$y_1 = t$$

$$x_2 = -\sqrt{2t - \sin(t)}$$

$$y_2 = t$$

Sep 29-7:40 AM

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 4$$

1. Find dy/dx

$$2x - (2x y' + 2y) + 2y y' = 0 \quad y' = \frac{-2x + 2y}{-2x + 2y} = 1$$

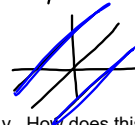
$$2x - 2x y' - 2y + 2y y' = 0$$

$$-2x y' + 2y y' = -2x + 2y$$

$$y'(-2x + 2y) = -2x + 2y$$

$$y' = 1$$

2. Use dy/dx to sketch a possible graph of the implicit curve.



3. Factor the left side and solve for y . How does this compare with your graph?

$$(x - y)(x - y) = 4$$

$$(x - y)^2 = 4$$

$$x - y = \pm 2$$

$$y = x + 2 \text{ or } y = x - 2$$

Sep 29-8:00 AM

Prove the power rule for rational exponents

$$y = x^{2/3} = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} = \frac{2}{3 x^{1/3}} = \frac{2}{3 \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$y = \sqrt[5]{(x+1)^3} = (x+1)^{3/5}$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{5} (x+1)^{-2/5} = \frac{3}{5 \sqrt[5]{(x+1)^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt[3]{5x^2} = \frac{d}{dx} (5^{1/3} x^{2/3}) = 5^{1/3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3}$$

Sep 29-8:12 AM

Find the slope of the Folium of Descartes at the points (4,2) and (2,4).

$$x^3 + y^3 - 9xy = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' - (9x y' + 9y) = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' - 9x y' - 9y = 0$$

$$3y^2 y' - 9x y' = -3x^2 + 9y$$

$$y'(3y^2 - 9x) = -3x^2 + 9y$$

$$y'(3y^2 - 9x) = -3x^2 + 9y$$

$$y'(4,2) = \frac{-4^2 + 3 \cdot 2}{2^2 - 3 \cdot 4} = \frac{-10}{-8} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$y'(2,4) = \frac{4}{5}$$

a) top = 0

$$-3x^2 + 9y = 0$$

$$(3\sqrt[3]{2}, 3\sqrt[3]{4})$$

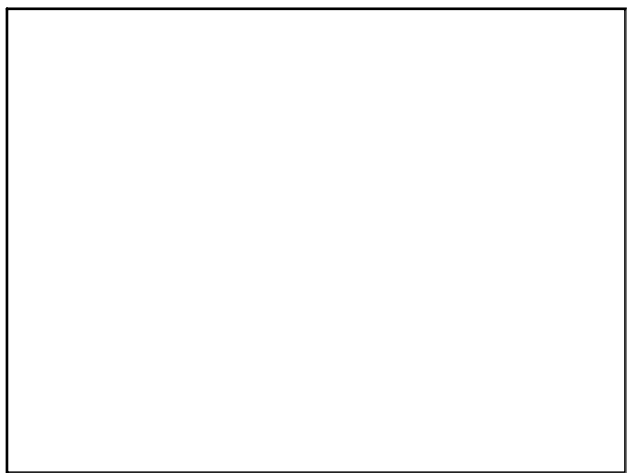
$$(0,0)$$

$$b) \text{ bottom} = 0$$

$$x^3 + y^3 - 9xy = 0$$

$$-3x^2 + 9y = 0$$

Sep 29-8:15 AM



Sep 26-10:24 AM